PICKED UP IN THE DRIFT.

Newburyport, Mass., is excited over the elopement of a thirteen-year-old girl with a prominent business man, forty years of age. In a letter to friends the girl states she joined her lover in Boston, donning boys' clothes and cutting off her bair in order to conceal her identity from

The famous Baby Bunting case, in which Mrs. Clara Campbell (Bunnie) recovered \$16,000 from Charles Arbuckle (Baby Busting) for breach of promise, has again broken out in the New York courts. Mr. Arbuckle is saking for a reduction of the amount named in the verdict on the ground that it was excessive.

The eigarette habit in the public schools of Chicago has grown to such proportions that the health commissioners are discussing the feastbility of framing a law for its probibition. There is already an ordinance against selling tobacco to minors, but it is not enforced, and the evil complained of has taken such a hold upon the youngsters that it is doubtful if the authorities can stop it. Parental supervision and training seems to be the only solution.

The Southern military fever has taken a new turp. This time it is among the girls of the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, which has added a department of "physical development" to the curriculum of the female classes. The uniforms worn by the lady cadets are made from blue fiannel, with delicate blue strips, cut sailor fashion, and set off with brass buttons. Light felt bats are worn instead of caps. They are being trained in the regular drill of the army.

The recent campaign was prolific of many de vices for making noise and arousing enthusiasm, but it remained for an Indians man to cap the elimax. At a ratification meeting held in South Bend, on Wednesday night, some inventive renius drew an immense steam whistle through the streets, making it emit every few minutes the well-known phrase: "H-e'-s a-i-l r-i-g-h-t." It could be heard three miles, and was such a say-render that it will be taken to Chicago for use in the Saturday-night demonstration there.

Tobacco is an issue in a Cleveland church. Rev. J. H. Merrill has been the pastor of the Brooklyn Congregational Church for seven years, and because he used tobacco a portion of his congregation opened war on him and brought charges of unchristianlike conduct. Before his trial he received a call from Brantford, Conn., and resigned, but his Cleveland flock would not fet him go. After a thorough trial by an ecclesiastical council he was acquited and decided to stay, and the anti-tobaccoists consequently left

The Roanoke, Va., Water-works Company had an immense reservoir built in the earth, a short distance from the city. A few days ago the bottom dropped out of it, leaving nothing but a yawning abyse, the 15,000,000 gallons of water it contained disappearing as if by magic. The hole in the bottom of the basin is about fifteen feet in diameter, and there are large cracks in the earth extending in every direction. The reservoir was located on the side of a mountain, and its disappearance is attributed to the numerous caveras found in the vicinity.

Out West, where wooden sidewalks are in vogue, the ladicy have organized bammer brigades, whose duties are to keep the nails driven down in the planks. Every week a detachment of women can be seen walking through certain towns, with eyes intently cast on the ground and when an offending nail head is seen a dexfrous blow from a concealed hammer drives it back into place. The ladies consider this the best method of cutting down dress-maker's bills. which have been running high on account of the numerous reats and tears caused by the

Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, who created such a furore in the East and in Europe by her famous whistling, has secured a divorce from her hushand. The decree was granted in October by a New York court, but escaped notice until a few days ago. Her maiden name was Hortor, and her husband for a number of years was a prominent business man of Detroit, who failed and then removed to New York. He did not succeed there, and Mrs. Shaw, after making an ineffectual struggle to maintain the whole family by dress-making, gave it up and returned to her

The Chinese colony in New York has a board of aldermen of its own, which makes laws from which there is no appeal. The recent death of Lee Yu Doo, the president of the board, left a vacancy for which there was much scrambling, and the election of a successor was characterized with all the intriguing and buttonholing that enters into the Melican man's politics. The successful candidate was Moy Dick, assistant editor of the Chinese Weekly, who represented the moral side of the issue, while his competitor was the exponent of the gambling interests of

A bill has been drawn up, ready to be presented to the Kansas Legislature, that aims to correct certain abuses in the Pullman car service. It fixes the rate of berths at \$2 per night and \$3 for twenty-four hours. The upper berth, when vacant, must be closed to aid ventilation, and the maximum wages of the porter is fixed at \$2.50 per day, while it makes it a misdemeanor for him to receive "tips" or remuneration for services rendered from the passengers. An anxious public will want to know, however, if this does away with the twenty-five-cent charge for blacking boots, and the fifteen-cent fee for a cup of coffee from the dining-room car.

The Indian princess, Wappockitest, who died in Allegheny City on Wednesday, had an intereating history. She was only thirty-one years of age, but had been practicing medicine for many years. She was the daughter of the chief of a Mexican tribe of Indians, and received a liberal education in a convent of that country. She had diplomas from several leading medical colleges and was well qualified to follow her profession. While occupying an official position in a hospital at Vera Cruz she met James F. McKeown, of Allegheny, who was a patient in the institution, and upon his recovery the two corresponded, resulting in marriage two years

Mrs. Jacobs, a New York widow aged sixty. wapted a husband to cheer her declining years and was willing to pay handsomely. She secured the services of a friend to hunt up one for her, promising to give the man who married her \$1,000 as soon as the wedding was consummated. The matrimonial broker introduced David Mandosa, a cigar-maker, aged twenty-one and in a few days the ceremony was performed by Rabbi Pulvermaker. Mrs. Jacobs paid the broker handsomely, and not only gave the cigarmaker \$1,000, but made him presents of jewelry and other articles valued at \$500. Two weeks after their marriage Mandosa disappeared, and after waiting in vain for his return she obtained a warrant for his arrest on a charge of abandonment. When found and arraigned for examination, he said he married the widow because he thought it a good speculation, and didn't see his way clear to make \$1,000 in

an easier manner. Harrison and Indiana.

General Harrison has reason to look with great gratification at his own State. Indiana pays him a tribute of which he may well be proud. The result there is relatively better than in any other contested State, and is in

large degree a personal expression. Indiana does better in proportion than New York. On less than half the rote she makes more than half as much gain. New York had an adverse majority of 1,057 to overcome; Indi-ana bad nearly 7,000 to wipe out. New York shows a net gain of 13,000 on a total vote of 1 .-200,000; Indiana shows a net gain of 10,000 on a total vote of a little over 500,000. New York has done well, and deserves all the honor she receives, but the record shows that Indiana has done better. In the comparison with Connecticut and New Jersey, Indiana shines still

This nome victory is largely a personal tribute to General Harrison, and it vindicates the wisdom of his nomination at Chicago. It is doubtful whether any of his competitors could have carried Indiana. He was stronger there, and certainly not less strong at any other vital point. Indiana is naturally more of a Democratic State than any of the others which were the recognized battle-grounds, unless New Jerser be excepted. No ordinary influence could have wrested the State from Democratic hands. But the Democratic soldiers of Indiana found a brave soldier from their own State pitted against the civilian whose cynical tope toward all Union soldiers had mocked and effended them; Democratic citizens found an antagonist | it in the city of New York, and he will do very whose lance had always been poised but always

had often followed and who stimulated all their State pride, and so he plucks more laurels in Indiana than anywhere else. It is a splendid testimontal to General Harrison's position at home, and it must be peculiarly gratifying to him to enter upon the presidency with this indersement and support of his

MISS DICKINSON'S SUIT. Her Own View of Her Case Against the Republican National Committee.

An oper letter to the Tribune from Miss Anna Dickinson vaches us. It seems to be based on the idea dat the headings of a local article, giving what the Republican committee said about her suit were meant to express the Tribune's opinion, whereas they merely summarized what the committee said. Bless her, we haven't the remotest notion of prejudging her case, and cordially wish she may get all the money she wants. The Tribune's reporter was directed to procure her statement at the same time and print it fully, and if it should prove that there is no misapprehencion about her declaration that he didn't try. his fault will cost him his place. It may prove, however, as great an illusion as her grotesque idea about being in danger from faucied ill will on the part of the Tribune, when, in fact, the Tribune went out of its way to print the most faverable account of her oratorical success in Indiana. The substance of Miss Dickinson's case against the Republican national committee, as outlined in her letter, follows:

"It is not true that I was simply engaged by the committee to make speeches at \$125 a speech, and after making fifteen was paid for thirty at that rate. I was definitely engaged for thirty at that rate, and the reason I was paid for that number was not because I was not kept so busy as was expected, and would be disappointed, but because my contract called for that amount of work and remuneration. I deny that there was a lack of applications for my services by State committees, or that I was compelled to give place to more prominent speakers. I was informed that every chairman of a Northern State committee asked for my services except one, and he subsequently altered his opinion and asked for my work. For the statement that the hesitancy in demanding my services was due to a desire to keep a woman out of the rush and noise of political meetings, I thank the gentleman who made the statement. That I. Anna Dickinson, who have been sent by the organized committees of this party to face great out-of-door gatherings, riots, mobs, to discourse at the invitation of the Congress of the United States to the assembled official wisdom and power of the Nation in the hall of the House of Representatives; to speak mounted on gun carriages to masses of soldiers under arms; in crowded hospitals to thousands of heroes lying prope; on battle-fields upon which the slain were still almost warm; through the Mollie Maguire country, where they could not find a man to go, and where my greetings at the cross-roads or the pit's mouth were sticks, stones, rotten eggs, bullets fired again and again till the hair was cut by one from the side of my head; that this speaker should be first muzzled and then liberally paid for her silence to save her at least from the "excitement and cheering of political meetings," is something to touch one to the soul. Believe that I appreciate it-and The Tribune's statement of it.

Continuing with regard to the statement that the State committee was unwilling to take her services, Miss Dickinson savs: "For the present let it suffice to say that it is but natural 'the county chairmen would not take her,' when, as I can testify by the evidence of a letter written by the chairman of the State committee, the county chairmen were not given an opportunity to 'take' or refuse the speaker till eight and forty hours after her time in the State of New York had expired, and, if they were to trespass on the time promised to New Jersey and Connecticut, would have been compelled, according to this offer, to crowd ten nights' engagements into seven nights of time. and on notice that would have rendered andi ence-rooms inaccessible."

In conclusion Miss Dickinson asks: "Will you, sir, inquire whether this source of information means 'a woman' or 'this woman?' He cannot mean the first, since any authority is aware that there are plenty of women who are on record as the keenest of political economists, and that such women as Miss Barry and Mrs. Charlotte Smith know more of the practical effeets of tariff, high or low, on multitudes of wage-working women and men than eight-tenths of the masculine theorists who have been pro and con discussing an -to them-abstract ques-

"If it is this woman, then she can testify she knew but too much of an argument for a revised tariff to be welcomed on that issue by trimmers and policy servers, and so was granted the task of a labor argument on other grounds."

THE FUTURE WORK.

What Is Being Done by the Republicau Managers to Save the Whole Victory. Washington Special in New York Post.

Chairman Quay and General Dudley have now established their headquarters here. Edward McPherson has gone to Gettysburg, his home, for two weeks, and the sphinxes of the Republican national committee have come here to finish their work. The consequence is that one hears nothing just now of Republican "claims," These gentlemen not only do not talk, they are not accessible. It is given out on their behalf that they will remain here in permanent headquarters which they have established until the result of the election to Congress, and of the election of presidential electors, shall officially made known. They have stated, moreover, that the Republican national committee will keep its headquarters open here during the term of office of President Harrison. That means that the machine organization which did so much to aid the Republicans in securing the results of last Tuesday is to be continued for the next four years and until the meeting of the next national Republican convention. The party discipline is to be maintained, and the committee of Chairman Quay will endeavor to give practical effect to the declaration which Senator Gorman has just made -that the election bas shown that it is impossible to support a government except by organized parties. A national Republican committee has never before preserved its active organization at the national capital after an election, or announced that it would continue in operation until its successor shall be appointed and another Republican presidential candidate shall have been put in the field.

Enough has been learned of the policy of this committee for the remainder of this campaign (which Chairman Quay says will not end until the official votes shall have all been counted and the returns have been made beyond any possible chance of any fraud or error) to warrant a conclusion as to what is under consideration. Chairman Quay, General Dudley, General Mahone and General B. F. Butler have been in conference on the subject of the doubtful congressional districts, and of the remaining doubtful States, Virginia and West Virginia. What they can do to secure a result in their favor is best known to themselves. They do do not hunt ducks with brass bands. They sug gest, however, that Senator Gorman and Clerk Clark are engaged in a still-bunt for the certificates of a majority of the Rouse of Representatives which will bear watching. Meanwhile it will be a very difficult matter to watch this very peculiar conference, which is held, not at headquarters, where the managers do not appear, but behind closed doors at a private hotel. It is known from other sources, however, that the Republican national committee is collecting all the evidence possible, which is to be made the basis of contests for seats in t. next House, besides seeing to it, so far as sticable, that a sufficient number of certifior as shall be sent to Clerk Clark here to compe him to give to the Republicans the organization of the House upon the face of the returns. The organization once effected by the Republicans, the process of what is called "purging" will begin before the committee on elections. The Republican claim is, that they are entitled to about twenty more majority than they are likely to get, and they will endeavor to secure these seats.

The claim of Mahone that errors against the Republicans, said to exist in the electoral and congressional vote in Virginia, can be corrected in the courts, is probably not understood in the North. It appears that the Virginia Court of Appeals has the power to mandamus the election officers, and to compel a recount, and that the Court of Appeals is composed of Republican judges appointed under the Mahone regime. Mahone is determined that the electoral vote of Virginia shall, if possible, be counted for the Republicans. His reputation as a political prophet is at stake. The Republican managers, too, are quite willing that Harrison shall appear to have been elected independent of the electoral vote of New York State. It has not yet been decided to bring the Virginia case into the courts. If that decision shall be reached, ex-Senator Henderson of Missouri and General Butler will undoubtedly be counsel for Chair-

man Quay. Not an Emotional Man.

"Gath's" New York Letter. The new President of the United Stated is hardly a man to weep down your back. He is, however, a conscientious person who gives his whole time to his public duties, and it is creditable to the American Nation that they have not repudiated him because he has a respectable grandfather. The propensity to sneer at a gentleman by comparing him to his ancester is always a mean one. Mr. John Fellows started well if his character comes out at the close of fair; Republicans found a leader whom they | his life as well as Mr. Harrison's. Harrison had | ployed.

peculiar distresses as a candidate. The Gresham element in Indiana was disposed to throw obstacles in his way. On the whole, however, both Harrison and Gresham have illustrated the law of self-respect in their communications. Principals never quarrel half as much as seconds. The blood-thirsty second on the dueling field is never content to retire without another shot. The new President of the United States has been somewhat in the public eye for the past twelve years. Unquestionably public attention was called to him in the first place because his name was Harrison. I was struck with what Mr. Halsey, of Maryland, recently said to me on this subject: "Benjamin Harrison." said be, "is a much abler man than his grandfather, who was a contemporary of mine."

MRS, HARRISON AND MRS. MORTON, Their Plans for the Winter and What They Will Do in Washington.

New York Special. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the next mistress of the White House, will come to New York about the 1st of December. This will be in accordance with an accepted invitation extended several months ago by the widow of Ulysses S. Grant. These ladies are of long acquaintance. Mrs. Grant lately moved into the fine new residence of the Grant family in West End avenue. The establishment is just in complete order, and during the winter there will be considerable hospitality extended to intimate friends, although without much in the way of elaborate or extensive entertainments. Mrs. Grant's daughter, Mrs. Nellie Sartoris, will soon be here, and the house will also contain for a time the two sons with their wives and children. Mrs. Harrison wrote "Yes" to a letter from Mrs. Grant last summer asking her to come to the new house in December. The success or defeat of General Harrison was not a contingency in the matter, and it is expected that Mrs. Harrison will keep the engagement.

Mrs. Morton, wife of the Vice-president elect, says that she hopes to have Mrs. Harrison with her for awhile. Soon after the Republican nominations were made, Mrs. Morton sent to Mrs. Harrison a life-size photograph of Mr. Morton and requested in return a likeness of Mr. Harrison. The exchange of photographs was promptly completed. Visitors to the Harrison residence have seen the portrait of Mr. Morton on an easel in the parlor, where the numerous visiting politicians and others have observed it. The picture of Harrison which was sent to Mrs. Morton was a much smaller one, but from it has been made an excellent life-sized drawing in crayon, which is placed conspicuously in the Morton parlor at Rhinebeck. "I knew of the arrangement for a visit by her

to Mrs. Grant, with whom I am myself intimate." Mrs. Morton said, "and I shall hasten to pay my respects to Mrs. Harrison as soon as practicable after her arrival. I shall then urge her to make a visit to me as protracted as she

The town residence of Levi P. Morton is at No. 85 Fifth avenue, only three doors from the building which has been occupied through the campaign as the national Republican headquarters. The family is still at their beautiful country place at Rhinebeck, up the Hudson, but will come down to the city in about ten

"There will be two White Houses in Washington during the four years of Harrison and Morton," said a person conversant with Mrs. Morton's characteristics. What was meant by that was that the lady has always been ex-York fashionable society. Her husband's \$20,-000,000 makes him the wealthiest man who has ever been officially connected with a Washington administration. While both he and his wife are far from ostentatious, and are decidedly upproachable, democratic sort of people, they do not count dollars when playing the host. If they do not set up and maintain an establishment in Washington, fairly rivaling the White House in the way of receptions, dinners, and other formal sociability, the expectation of their friends will be greatly disappointed. The daughters of Mrs. Morton will figure handsomely in the Washington bousehold, that is certain. They are too young to be "in society," according to New York swell usage, but that does not prevent them from taking part in the various festivities here, nor will it be any bar to their prominence at the capital. The eldest, Edith, will be in her sixteenth year by the time the first winter of the new administration comes around, and that will be a sufficient age to warrant a "coming out" occa-sion for here. She is a pretty girl, with many graces of manner and a fine education already well along toward completion. Miss Lena is only a year younger than that, and Miss Helen a year younger yet. Mrs. Morton's children came pretty near being annuals, for she had

five in less than seven years.
One room in the Fifth-avenue residence of the Mortons will this winter be decorated with the many curious campaign badges and other devices that were sent to Mr. Morton during the canvass. Some of them are comical, others are costly and altogether they will make an odd

PATRICK EGAN ON THE ELECTION. He Says There Was No Hostility to England

in the Irish Vote Cast for Harrison. New York Herald. Patrick Egan, of Lincoln, Neb., ex president of the Irish National League of America, and an ardent protectionist, is in the city. He expressed great delight over the result of the election, and predicted that the triumph of the Republican party would be far-reaching and permanent. General Harrison would, he believed, give a wise and liberal administration, and the party would, with its usual vigor, turn its attention to the great problem of legislation on the labor interests and other important questions in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the great mass of the people. The admission of Da-kota, Wyoming, and other Territories would also be a source of great strength to the party. Mr. Egan referred with considerable warmth to a quotation from the National League organ in Ireland, United Ireland, which appeared in the Herald on Friday, in which the writer says: "While it is flattering to the Irish to be able to turn the scale in such a contest, the fact is regretable, as it is also humiliating and menacing to America. The Irish vote exists as a separate and menacing factor in American politics, be-

cause the fact that Ireland is without home rule rankles as a spear head in the relations between the English speaking races. It would be cheap for America to establish home rule in Ireland. even at the cost of a war with Great Britain." Mr. Egan considered that the writer-unintentionally, of course-had perpetrated upon the Irish-American Republicans one of the worst libels it was possible to write. The Irish vote throughout America, he said, had not been cast for Harrison and Morton out of blind hostility to England; on the contrary, it had been cast from an intelligent appreciation of the importance to American manufacturing industries and American national interests of the principle of national protection; and, instead of the Irish vote being a menace, he claimed that the intelligent Irien-American vote always had acted,

and would continue to act, as a safeguard to American institutions. He admitted that from the fact that free trade is an English idea, and that England was anxious to see it adopted in America, Irish-Americans scrutinized it more closely and opposed it with more force than they otherwise might have done, but he considered that this

was so much the better for America. The assertion in United Ireland that it would be cheap for America to establish home rule in Ireland, even at the cost of a war with Great Britain, could only, he said, be fittingly de-scribed by the English term, "rot." No sensible Irish-American ever did expect, or would have any right to expect from the American nation anything beyond moral support for the Irish cause, and that, he felt assured, they will get in the fullest measure from the Republican

A BIG LANDSLIDE.

party.

A Tract of Two Acres Four Hundred Feet Deep Makes a Move. Virginia City Herald, Nov. 7.

Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock the high bank of the Manzanita drift mine was discovered to be breaking away by Mr. Gowell, one of the owners, and the word was quickly sent in to the few men in the tunnel, who had felt the earth moving, and managed to escape unharmed. Yesterday being election day, only a few men were as work, else some might have been shut in the mine. This mine was formerly worked by the hydraulic process, and when operation by that process was suspended. owing to injunctions, about two years ago, a high bank was left, which has been caving down at intervals since. Something over a year ago a tunnel was run in over 1,200 feet and the mine had but recently commenced operating advantageously by the drifting process. The force of laborers had been gradually increased until about forty men found employment there. The slide yesterday was an immense one, as will be understood when we state that an area of earth covering about two acres and 400 feet deep, slid forward down to bedrock, carrying everything with it, including the tunnel, whose timbers enapped like pipestems before the tremendous moving mass. About 800 feet of the tunnel, from the mouth, was thus utterly distroyed and the remainder rendered useless. All the tools and the system of track, laid with eteel rails, are buried inextricably in the mass. The slide shot the earth forward down to the pipes and flume where the washing has been done. The loss to the owners is a heavy one, but they are not discouraged and will commence a new tunnel in a different direction, but it will be some months before many men can be emLETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Starke County Claims the Banner. To the Editor of the Indianapous Journal I notice in yesterday's issue that Hancock county claims the banner. Starke claims the bauner this year. Out of 1,700 votes our county gave Cleveland this year 70 majority;

1884, 275 majority, nearly 15 per cent. of a gain. KNOX, Ind., Nov. 14. ALEX H. HENDERSON.

Jasper County Claims the Head. To the Euster of the Indianapolis Journal: I see in to-day's Journal a claim made for Clinton county of the greatest average gain over vote of 1884. On a vote of 6,257, Clinton gained 483, or 7.7 per cent. Jasper. on a vote of 2,194, gained 234, or 10 2-3 per cent. Jasper not only, in my opinion, is entitled to go up head on making the greatest comparative gain, but ber 602 piprality heads the Tenth congressional district. We were for Gresham in the convention, but

always for the nominee. We "let her roll." Who beats 10 2 3 per cent.? S. P. THOMPSON, State Senator. RENSSELAER, Nov. 14.

The Township Committeeman.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal "Honor to whom bonor is due." Senator Quay has received congratulations from every part of the Union upon his splendid management of the campaign, and Chairman Huston is praised all over the State of Indiana for his farsightedness in managing his own State. The Indianapolis Journal comes in for a liberal share of praise toward making Benjamin Harrison President-but not one word have we seen complimenting the work of the township committeeman away back in the rural districts (where the Republican majorities doubled them-selves), the man who for weeks before the election rode day and night over the rough country roads, through mud and rain; who knew every "floater" in the township, and reported him at the caucus. Do give that class of men some little credit for assisting towards the glorious result. None of them are expenting to be invited into the Cabinet, to go as ministers to foreign lands-no, not even a postoffice have they in view-but simply that they loved the principles of the Republican party and desired to see it in power again. From Maine to California the township "committeeman" was the power behind the throne.

MRS. D. R. WALKER. REESE'S MILLS, Ind., Oct. 13.

A Representative of "The New South" Speaks. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please convey my hearty congratulations to the President-elect. I deeply regret to see that such sainted and saintly hypocrites as United States Senator Colquitt, acting as foolish alarmists, and prating their rot and silly palaver about "race issues," "negro domination," etc., when Colquitt owes his present elevation exclusively to the colored vote; for you well remember that in the Colquitt-Norwood campaign Senator Colquitt attended negro prayer-meetings, made addresses before colored Sunday schools, spoke in their churches, and by socially mixing with the negro got their votes; and, but for the negro vote, this holy, ecclesiastical demagogue would have been signally defeated. To compare his course now, when virtually he invokes violence and the revival of the ku-klux, with his conduct some years ago, whith he catered to and obsequiously courted the negro vote, simply disgusting ad nauseam. President Harrison. I don't believe, will permit the constitu tional amendments to be openly defied and flagrantly nullified in certain States. The colution is very simple; let there be a free bailot, a fair count, honest returns, and no intimidation of voters. Let the Constitution be respected in good faith, and not be systematically violated in actual practice. I regret to see some alleged Southern leaders playing the part of Jeremiah and wailing o'er a "lost cause" and imaginary woes. In 1861 Lincoln addressed his "dissatisfied countrymen of the South' that he had 'registered an oath to observe the Constitution and laws, and they had taken none to violate both." Progressive Southern men, a new industrial South, are full of hope and courage. The old plantation melody of "Dixie, the land of cotton, cinnamon seed and sandy bottom," is giving way to the glad, inspiring music of the whire and rattle of wheels, looms and spindles. We stand with uplifted brow looking to the dawn of a better and brighter day, and will not face rearwards to obsolete prejudices, exploded doctrines, vain repinings and feast on bitter war reminiscences. God grant that the brave, illustrious

Benjamin Harrison may speed the oncoming of this glorious era. Aid its dawning tongue and pen, Aid it hopes of honest men. Aid it paper, aid it type,

Aid it for the hour is ripe, And our earnest must not slacken into play; Men of thought and men of action clear the way. "Though hand join in hand, yet shall not the wicked go unpunished" eays the Bible; and if the Bourbons persist in suppression of the ballet Congress has plenary powers to regulate all fedoral elections, and I doubt not will do it.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 9. E. A. ANGIER. The Postoffice Employes. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

X. Y. L., in "News" of the 13th inst. appears to be a very unhappy man since the election, all on account of the Republicans flouting the letter-carriers in this city. X. Y. L. shouts stop thief, when the shoe is on the other foot. Had Mr. Cleveland been elected I suppose this defender of the human race would have written his little piece in defense of these outside of the postoffice, who have been flouted for the last four years by one of the most incompetent postmasters that ever held the position in this city, and the worst excuse of free delivery service that we ever had. The postoffice department was too big for the average Democrat to

This Democrat reformer says: "It is well to have some compassion for the women and children dependent upon these carriers." How child-like this sweet reformer pleads for these men, who are, in the eyes of the law, standing in false positions, and in the rightful places of competent men like Andy Wells, Ben Crane, George Sulgrove, Jake Mattern, Joe Downey, James Eads, Joe Taylor, Billy Homberg, and many others who have families to support. These old soldiers, who were always faithful in the government service, were sent adrift to make places for the Jones family, ward-heelers, confederates, etc. X. Y. L. further says: "Among them are excellent men, who have been glad to be able to earn their living, and who have tried to do their whole duty to the public."

No doubt of this. But it is too late to bring out your baby act. It is very nice for this charstable reformer to talk after this flouting postmaster has so cowardly dismissed these old comrades who have been so faithful to their trust and to the people. I fail to see where the "whole duty to the publis" comes in. Four weeks ago these same carriers were very independent, and did considerable flouting themselves. I am a civil-service reformer. The law was made by the help of Democrats, and they were the first to violate and make the law a contemptible farce. Now my way out and to right this wrong is to reinstate every carrier and employe who was dismissed from the postoffice because he was a Republican, or for reasons concocted by Postmaster Jones. For instance, the cowardly means resorted to to get Andy Wells out, Sterns, etc-Yes, put every man back who wants to take hi old place, and I will be willing to insure a bette! delivery in one month than there is now given us, Billy Welling at the stamp window and Jimmy Eads at the general delivery, then I wil guarantee sunshine for the next four years. Call the old R. M. S. clerks back; turn out the gang; let us have the good old service of four years ago. Improve it at all points; keep it up and not degrade it by making a political machine out of the office. I would also like to ask this X. Y. L. why he did not take up the cause and defend the men who have been discharged without any provocation whatever only that they were Republicans, It was all right then, but all wrong now. Yes, keep up the racket untill every incompetent carrier is turned out and the old boys fall into their rightful places. COMRADE OF THE OLD POSTOFFICE EMPLOYES.

The Wells County intimidation.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I noticed an article in your publication of the 14th inst. entitled "Intimidation in Indiana," purporting to have been copied from the Marion Chronicle, in which many ridiculous and false assertions were made concerning the patriotism and moral character of the citizens of Wells county, both during and since the war. Wells sounty did her full duty in the dark hours of the nation's history, and she needs no vindication at my hands; but there are several reckless and cruel charges contained in the article, refleeting to myself, and injustice to one who is innocent of wrong-doing I ask

U. S. Government Approval

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GEORGE A. RICHARDS, 77 South Illinois Street, Indianapplis, Ind. TELEPHONE 364.

THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS

in your paper for this explanais stated that on Monday night before the at five. election Jackson ("a negro"), ou the advice of some of his Republican friends, went to the residence of William McAfee, in the country. Three Democratic desperadoes, John Dean, Bill High and Dan Poffenberger, decided they would hang Jackson that night. They got a rope and drove to McAfee's house, arriving there at dark. Jackson was demanded, but McAfee would not give him up, and after some player the night riders departed; and, again, it is stated that "Dean, High and Poffenberger will be pros-

ecuted for intimidation. I am the only William High living in this county, and presume the article bas reference to myself. Permit me to say that I will make a premises, or any other man's premises, on that or any other night, or was in search of Peter Jackson on any occasion to intimidate him. and that was in my grocery establishment in this place about the 1st of July last, when he stated to me voluntarily that be intended to vote for Cleveland. I never treated Jackson unkindly in my life, but have befriended him, as he will

state if he tells the truth. About the lat of last June, when he estab ished a restaurant in Bluffton, to belp him along, I donated the glassware and dishes that he used in his business, and furnished him provisions out of my store, for which he failed to pay me. Jackson, to show his appreciation of his Democratic and Republican friends who aided to start him in business, to their sorrow, drank up his means and left them unpaid; and, in fact, "Doc" Jackson. as he is usually styled, is "a dead-best of the first water." Among his many escapades in Bluffton, I mention the fact that while he was engaged in business at this place he borrowed a gun of the Williamson Brothers, prominent hardware merchants of this city, and instead of returning it they found the gun pawned at John L. Fayler's saloon, for whisky. He beat L. C. Davenport, a leader of the Republican party of this city, out of some goods and also Charles F. Shaffer, another prominent Republican business man, out of his bill of meat

with which he had supplied him. I make this statement to show the character of the man who assails the reputation and good name of men who are his benefactors while in Bluffton, and who never in their lives approached him for his ballot. I wish to further state that I do not know a man by the name of Dan Poffenberger. By giving this an insertion in your paper you will do justice to a falsely accused citizen of Wells county. WILLIAM A. HIGH. BLUFFTON, Ind., Nov. 14.

LYNCHED BY BALD-KNOBBERS.

Friends of the Convicted Chief of the Gang Wreak Vengeance on Five Witnesses.

Springfield, Mo., Nov. 15 .- A rumor reached this city, this morning, from Christian county, the home of the famous Bald-knobber king, Dave Walker, to the effect that five of the witnesses who testified scainst him in his trial for murder have been lynched by ex-Bald-knobbers. It is said the friends of Walker waited until the Supreme Court had passed upon the case of Walker, and when it was announced that the ex-chief of the Bald-knobber regulators must hang, they wreaked vengeance on the five leading witnesses who brought him within the shadow of the gallows. The lynching is said to have taken place on

Tuesday night on the banks of Bull creek, in Christian county. Nothing authentic has been earned, however, the point at which it is said to have occurred being forty miles from a teleeraph station and the only means of communi

cation is by messenger. Late last night a man by the name of Grant arrived here from Taney City, in Taney county, to see Joe Inman and Charles Graves, to give them warning not to return to their homes in Christian county. Inman and Graves were concerned in the Greene and Edens murders. and to save their necks they turned State's evidence. Both came here several days ago, and were about returning when Grant reached here and told them that five men had already all been lynched, and the was waiting for them. Grant knew nothing of the lynching himself. The information had been brought to him by one of Inman's relatives, who did not stop to give particulars, but continued his flight toward Arkansas, after begging Grant to warn Imman

and Graves. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 15 .- A Times special from Springfield, Mo., says that a reliable gentleman who arrived there to-night from the Bull Creek neighborhood, in Christian county, reports everything quiet when he left. He does not think there is in any truth in the rumor that five Bald-knobber witnesses were killed, and thinks that the rumor arose from the fact that Joe Inman, one of the gang, who turned State's evidence, was warned not to go to that part of the country. Moreover, there were only three

of the gang who turned State's evidence, while In one portion of the article it the lynching story places the number of victims

THE WORK OF A SCHEMER.

Scott Ray Invents Grounds of Contest in the Hope of Getting a Seat in the Senate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

GREENSBURG, Nov. 15. - The first step is takes to steal the next United States Senator from Indians. Scott Ray, by his attorney, J. S. Scober, this evening filed in the clerk's office present of \$100 to any responsible man who will notice of contest against S. J. Carpenter. make an affidavit that I visited Wm. McAfee's After alleging that Carpenter received 5,649 notice of contest against S. J. Carpenter. votes in the two counties, and Ray 5,566, showing a majority against Ray of 79, the notice alnever had a conversation with Jackson but | leges six reasons why Carpenter is not entitled once in my life concerning his politics, | to a seat as Senator, although he has received his certificate of election.

First-That Carpenter bribed electors in Shelby county. Second-That he bribed voters in Shelby

Third-That Edward Speer, trustee and inspector in the northeast precinct of this township, is within the sixth degree of consanguinty with W. W. Lowe, who was elected surveyor of this county, and that the majority Ray in the precinct was declared to be 245. Fourth-That the board of election in the

precinct was therefore illegal. Fifth-Malcouduct of the board of county canvasters in receiving the vote of said precinct. Sixth-That the board of canvassers of this county, by reason of receiving said precinct's vote unlawfully declared that Carpenter received 312 majority in this county instead of 67, his rightful majority.

The injustice of the ground of contest is shown by the fact that three of the Democratic candidates for county offices are elected here if that precinct be not counted, yet not one of them has the hardihood to contest and try the case before the courts. Ray, well knowing that his case will be heard only by a Democratic Senate, hopes to secure a seat from which the people spurned him. The people of this county await patiently to see whether there are enough honest Demecrats in the Senate to refuse his claim.

Mr. Higgins's Ambition. F. D. M., in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Mr. Higgins turned to a Republican and saids "I'll tell you what I'll do. If you'll get me appointed appointment clerk, my old position, for one month after Harrison is inaugurated, I'll forgive you newspaper men for all the abuse you have heaped upon me, and all the yarns you have told about me, and all the ghost stories you have made me the bere of." "Why do you want that? What would you

do?" was asked. "I'll tell you. The first thing I would de would be to cut off the heads of all the Republiess hold overs, for they are of no use to eitner party. They wouldn't pay any assessments to either the Republicans or Democrats. I would not leave a mother's son of them in office. Then I would turn out every single Democraf and out a Republican in his place, because the Republicans have won the fight fairly, and Republicans should have the offices. Just as soon as I had done this -and I'd do it in thirty days would resign and feel that I had done my duty to the winning party. I stand by the winners. When I win I want the result. I don't believe

Mr. Higgins is a philosopher. Murdered by His Son-in-Law.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 15 .- In Wallingford, this evening, Solon G. Jenkins shot and killed his father-in-law, Stephen Anthony. a respected resident of that place, aged sixty. Jenkins afterward shot off his right ear in an attempt at suicide. At the time of his marriage to Anthony's daughter, five years ago, Jenkins was a prosperous merchant, but soon took to drink, and his wife went to live with her parents. Jenkins has been on a spree for several days, and has threatened to kill his fatherin-law and the whole family. The murderer has been arrested.

Serious Fire to an Illinois Village. JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 15 .- The business portion of the village of Plainfield was destroyed by fire yesterday. The losses aggregate \$25,000, with

A Multitudinous Man. Philadelphia Ledger.

The Man who Did it All has numerously taken the place of the Man who Knew it All. If he gets the Recognition he thinks he is Entitled to the Cabinet will have to be Enlarged.

"Kings are like stars, they rise and set." They have beadache, cuts and burts like meaner men, and are just as sure to call for Salvation